The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol ⟶ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

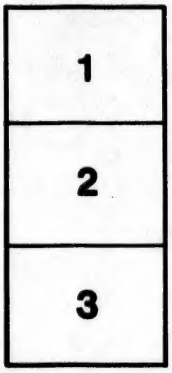
La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

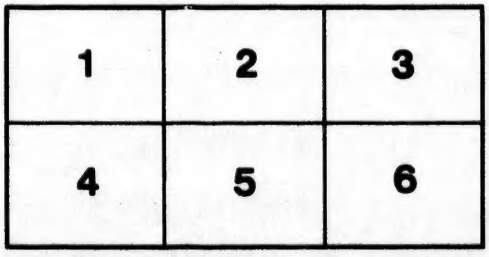
Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ⟶ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.





STATISTICS

OF THE

POPULATION

OF THE

BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA

FOR THE YEAR 1833.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONTREAL:
1834.

STATISTICS, &c.

POPULATION OF LOWER CANADA.

The several censuses of the population of the two Canadas hitherto made public have been so manifestly defective, that, for all practical purposes, it has been customary to place reliance rather upon the estimates of well informed individuals, than upon documents strictly official.

When numerous errors, and some of them of no small magnitude, can be pointed out, and certain allowances made for them, the result of the process, if not perfectly correct, will approach the truth very nearly; and if it be confirmed by collateral evidence, the conclusion may be said to amount almost to certainty.

Under these impressions, it is intended to lay before the reader such evidence as is within our reach, with a view to establish the total population of the Canadas at the close of the past year. As a supplementary enquiry, we shall also collect as many facts as possible relative to the population of the Lower Provinces, and so present an approximate estimate of the total population of the British North American Provinces.

We are not aware of any enumeration of the population of Lower Canada between the years 1784 and 1825. During the former year a census of the population was taken by order of General HALDIMAND. It gave a total of 113,000. In 1825 a regular census was taken, under the authority of the Provincial Legislature, the result of which was, that the Province of Lower Canada numbered 423,373 souls.

The smallness of this number created great surprise among those who are in the habit of giving attention to such subjects; and as their opinions and estimates had previously been submitted to the public,—the public, of course, participated in their feeling of astonishment.

The defects of the census of 1825 were glaring. In the first place, many Townships—some of them tolerably populous—were left entirely out of the account, no Returns being received. In the second place, the Protestant population of the Seigneuries—in some cases considerable—was very incorrectly given, and in some instances omitted. Lastly, the people of the country concealed their numbers, from the prevalence of a sort of tradition among them, that taxation had usually followed former enumerations, and, of course, might do so again.

From these several sources of error it was generally understood at the time, that the total exhibited by the census was from 80,000 to 100,000 deficient,—an impression which other evidence, collected shortly before, and about the time, had a strong tendency to confirm.

The census taken during the summer of 1831, and made public in the early part of 1832, created scarcely less surprise. Mr. BOUCHETTE's estimate fixes the deficiency of the last census at 80,000, and other persons equally well informed consider that the total should not have been under 600,000.

The Committee of the Assembly to whom the last census was referred for the purpose of deciding certain claims concerning an extension of Parliamentary representation, speak of both censuses in the following terms:—

Your committee have no doubt but that the census of the present year, (1831) as well as that of 1825, is much under the true amount of the population. * * * Inaccuracies are manifest in taking down the number of inmates in each house,* the aggregate of which gives the total of the population.

The Returns particularized by the Committee as bearing upon their face strong evidence of inaccuracy are those for the City and County of Quebec, for Drummond, Sherbrooke, Richelieu, Saguenay, Chambly, and others.

If, then, the censuses be not trustworthy, to what sources of information can we resort for data whereon to ground our calculations? The question is of importance. We shall accordingly bestow upon it some care.

Two years previous to the first of the above-named censuses, an enquiry was instituted by the House of Assembly for the purpose of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the population of Lower Canada. Letters were addressed to the Curés of the country parishes, to the Seigneurs throughout the country, and to the leading men

* A great number of such inaccuracies came within the knowledge of the writer of this article. His household of six persons was not included, no call being made upon him; and several other similar omissions, at Quebec, occurred. Occasionally an ignorant maid-servant, or a mischievous young clerk, who thought it "good fun" to deceive, was the only person questioned.

of the Townships, demanding information on the subject, and their answers form the data on which subsequent calculations have been made. Although we have met with one or two private calculations grounded thereon, together with some articles in newspapers, we prefer taking those which have been sanctioned, or, at all events, countenanced by a Parliamentary Committee; we mean those of Mr. NEILSON and Lieutenant-Colonel BOUCHETTE.

The evidence of Mr. NEILSON is to be found in the Appendix to the Journals of the Assembly for 1823–4 (R.) He is asked:—

At what amount do you estimate the population of Lower Canada, and what are the data whereon you proceed in making your calculations?

Answer.—I have no certain data upon which I can form an estimate of the present population of Lower Canada. The last census taken, of which I have any knowledge, was in 1784, by Commissioners appointed by General HALDIMAND, in virtue of Royal instructions.

Mr. NEILSON here delivers in an abstract giving a total of 113,000, and continues his evidence.

This enumeration, like any other enumeration, owing to omissions against which very strict precautions have not been taken, was probably less than the real population. The population of Lower Canada in 1764, has been stated at about 60,000 souls; an increase in the same ratio would give at present about 480,000 souls.

Mr. NEILSON next proceeds on other data.

The militia Returns for Lower Canada, he continues, as stated by the Adjutant-General last year were 70,443.

It is acknowledged to be very incorrect, and certainly below the true number. In the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, where, taking the whole population together, the ratio of increase probably differs very little from that of Lower Canada; and where it is believed the militia age is nearly the same, a militia of 83,516 gives a population of 778,280. I believe, however, that their militia age is from 18 to 45, ours is from 18 to 60, and perhaps the ratio of increase is something greater in New York, although I think we fully surpass in that respect Vermont and New Hampshire. There are probably more omissions in our militia Returns than in theirs; I should conceive that the population of Lower Canada at the present time is 600,000 souls, in which case the population would have doubled every twenty years from the conquest.

Mr. BOUCHETTE in answer to a question of similar import, delivered in a statement grounded principally upon the letters of the Curés and other sources of information. The statement is too long for our space; the result, which gives a total of 428,000, is sufficient for our purpose.

The discrepancy between this and Mr. NEILSON'S estimate, induces the Committee to ask that gentlemen:—

From what causes does your estimate differ so much from that of the Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, and have you any and what observations to make upon the estimate now shown to you?

Answer.—The Surveyor-General's calculation is chiefly founded on the statements given by the Curates, in which any person who has a knowledge of the country admits there are a great many omissions The Township and Protestant population in general, I apprehend has been estimated by the Surveyor-General without any very certain data. His division of the population into Counties and Districts, I consider to give a sufficiently correct idea of the relative population of the different divisions, and it is possible that generally his estimation may be nearer the truth than mine.

Of the above three figures, we are inclined to give the preference to Mr. NEILSON'S first estimate of 480,000. It does not require a rate of increase extraordinary for a new country, nor does it differ materially from the census of 1825, after making allowance for the errors we have specified. The second estimate of 600,000, on the other hand, does not appear to us to be warranted by the previous data. Supposing the population of 1784 to have amounted to even 120,000—that is 7000 more than the census—it would require the period of doubling to have been sixteen years only to produce 600,000 in 1823. Now, the circumstances of the country do not warrant such an assumption. Immigration during the period was trifling, and from procreation alone a similar rate of increase has not been exhibited by countries enjoying a more fertile soil, a milder climate, and a more skilful system of husbandry. Added to which, the extensive peculations and ultimate defalcation of the Intendant BIGOT, the effects of which were felt even after the conquest, and the several wars in which Canada has since been engaged, must have operated as rather a check upon the increase of population.

Mr. BOUCHETTE'S estimate of 428,000 appears to us too low, from the circumstance of its differing so little with the census of 1825, the erroneousness of which we have already shown. Still, from Mr. BOUCHETTE'S knowledge of the subject, combined with the care he has on several occasions taken with this branch of Colonial statistics, we cannot but permit his opinion to have weight. We shall, therefore, set down the population of 1823 as the mean between his estimate and that of Mr. NEILSON'S—namely, 454,000.

The next stage of our enquiry must necessarily be the natural rate of increase exhibited by the Province independent of immigration; a question, upon the solution of which we can fortunately bring to bear a considerable body of evidence.

In the first place, we would remark, that there can be no great difference in the relative correctness of the two last censuses. Both were known to be below the truth, but we have never heard it hinted that one was more so than the other. Assuming, therefore, that their defects are nearly equal, and deducting from the last census the amount of immigration during the period, the difference of the two censuses will exhibit—not the actual increase of the population, but its percentage rate.

The total exhibited by the census of 1831 (Journals, Appendix AA.) is	511,919
Population of 1825	423,680
	88,239
Of this number the census returns, as the increase by means of immigration	21,594
Natural increase in six years	66,645
Annual average	11,108

Or at an accumulating rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

This rate of increase is confirmed by a Statement of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the five years ending 1832, from the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly,—a document which we insert at length.

Statement shewing the number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the several Districts of Lower Canada, from 1823 to 1832, taken from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

Year	Districts.	Births.	Marriages	Deaths	Increase.
1828.	Quebec	7219	1478	3359	3860
	Montreal	11927	1908	5671	6265
	Three Rivers	2426	374	965	1461
	Gaspé	0	0	0	0
	St. Francis	0	0	0	0
	Total	21572	3760	9995	11577
1829.	Quebec	7211	1150	3300	3911
	Montreal	12208	2012	5361	6847
	Three Rivers	2409	419	803	1606
	Gaspé	201	43	45	156
	St Francis	0	0	0	0
	Total	22029	3624	9509	12520
1830.	Quebec	7600	1432	4843	2757
	Montreal	13043	2553	5767	7286
	Three Rivers	2492	510	1292	1200
	Gaspé	206	42	47	159
	St. Francis	13	42	4	9
	Total	23354	4579	11953	11401
1831.	Quebec	8133	1629	5023	3110
	Montreal	14217	2592	6514	7703
	Three Rivers	2738	519	1195	1543
	Gaspé	330	58	48	282
	St. Francis	37	63	25	12
	Total	25455	4861	12805	12650
1832.	Quebec	8591	1674	6946	1645
	Montreal	18195	2506	13718	4477
	Three Rivers	2754	548	1319	1435
	Gaspé	189	51	23	156
	St. Francis	52	67	28	24
	Total	29781	4846	22034	7747
	Total 5 years	122191	21670	66296	55895
	Aver 5 years	24438	4334	13259	11179

*Excluding the Statement of 1832, as a year of Pestilence.**

Total of 4 years, ending 1831	92410	16824	44262	48148
Average of four years	23102	4206	11065	12037

It is not pretended that the above table is perfectly correct. We do not here assume its correctness. All the use we wish to make of it, is to establish a percentage rate of increase, and this, we contend, it does, inasmuch as whatever errors it contains are like those in the censuses —errors of omission which do not, cannot materially differ from the errors of the censuses; hence, we consider the rate of increase established at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Another confirmation of this rate of increase is afforded us by comparing Mr. Bouchette's two estimates of 1823 and 1827. His first estimate of 428,000, supposed to accumulate at the above rate, would in 1827 reach 472,340, while his calculation of the population of the several Counties at the close of that year gives us a total of 471,876.

Commencing, then, for the reasons already mentioned, with the mean between Mr. Neilson's and Colonel Bouchette's estimates, we have 454,000 as the population of 1823, a figure which, on the most careful examination of every document and opinion within our reach, we are bound to consider as rather an under-estimate. From the above data we have 581,037 as the amount to which the population of Lower Canada would have attained at the end of 1833 without the aid of immigration.

Of late years, however, the population of Lower Canada has been considerably augmented by the above means,—to what extent we will presently endeavour to ascertain.

For the purpose of determining to what extent the population has been increased by means of immigration since 1823 we must depend on the Reports of Mr. Buchanan, the Official Agent for Immigrants at Quebec, compared with the Statements collected with, and checked by the Census Returns of 1831.

In a little pamphlet published in 1831 from the *Official Gazette*, the statements contained in

* A comparison between the mortality of 1832 and that of the average of the preceding four years will enable us to judge of the effects of the cholera. For 92,410 births in the four years ending 1831 there were 48,148 deaths. In 1832 the births were unusually numerous, the result of an increased number of marriages in the two previous years. The causes of this increase of marriage may be traced to a state of prosperity, arising from two good harvests. Had the same proportion between the births and deaths obtained in 1832 as on the average of the four previous years, there should have been 14,434 deaths only, instead of which there were 22,034 deaths, giving 7,600 as the mortality from cholera all over Lower Canada.

If we take population as a basis of calculation, instead of the number of births, the deaths in 1832 should have been 12,325, instead of 22,034, which would give 9,700 as the mortality from cholera, instead of 7,600; but as an excess of births would necessarily cause an increase of mortality, it is probable that the number which died from cholera is somewhere between the two figures, or about 9,000, which agrees very nearly with other accounts.

which are known to have been furnished from the office above-named, we find the following passage :—

According to the best calculation that can be made, it is observable that in the year 1828 about *one-twelfth* part of the emigrants landing at Quebec remained in Lower Canada.

In 1829 more than *one-fifth* remained.

In 1830 considerably more than *one-third* part have taken up their habitation in this Province, and are now (1831) in active progress of settlement.

Previous to the year 1828 the number remaining in the Lower Province was too small to render it necessary to make any allowance for them during the four years ending 1827.

For the number which remained in 1831 we are indebted to a Parliamentary Paper, Session 1832, No. 724, 15th August; for 1832, we take Mr. BUCHANAN's evidence; and for the last year, the Returns of the Collector of the Customs at Quebec. On these data the following statement is made :—

	Immigration.	
Year.	Total.	Remained.
1828....	11700	975
1829....	15945	3189
1830....	28075	9355
1831....	50254	17500
1832....	51422	10200
1833....	20488	4097

The census of 1831 says that 21,590 immigrants had remained in Lower Canada since 1825. Now, the census was made in the middle of summer, when not half the immigration of 1831 had taken place. Allowing half, however, the above table will give 22,269, which is quite near enough to confirm our views. Were we merely to add the total immigration for the period, it would not exhibit the full effects of immigration on the present population of the Province, as they increase as fast, if not faster, than the older inhabitants; we, therefore, add them from year to year, and submit them to the increase of 2½ per cent., as exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	*Population at the commencement of the year.*	*Natural increase during the year.*	*Immigration during the year.*	*Population at the end of the year.*
1823....	—	—	—	451000
1824....	454000	11350	0	465350
1825....	465350	11634	0	476984
1826....	476984	11924	0	488908
1827....	488908	12174	0	499082
1828....	499082	12490	975	512547
1829....	512547	12813	3189	528549
1830....	528549	13213	9355	551117
1831....	551117	13777	17500	582394
1832....	582394	14559	10200	607153
1833....	607153	15179	4097	626429

Defective as the last census is known to have been in the number of the population, it is still more so in the proportion which each sex bears to the whole, and also which different ages bear to others. The census professes to give a classification of different ages, and of the two sexes; but on adding the several numbers up, we find the amount exceeds the total of the population. The whole number is 511,917, whilst the several ages amount to 541,289. The correct nature of the classification will be apparent the moment we state it; first we have persons under five years of age, and persons between five and fourteen, and then we have females under fourteen, so that it is probable a portion of one class is contained within another. Under these circumstances, we shall take only those which are distinctly enumerated—namely, both sexes from fourteen and above, placing all the under fourteen into a class by themselves. The enumeration of the census we take for the purpose of fixing a proportion, preserving, of course, our own total.

	Males.	*Females*	*Both Sexes*	*Both Sexes*
Persons of both sexes under 14 years of age			279750	279750
Males 14 to 20 -	42720			42720
21 to 30 -	41380			41380
31 to 60 -	73850			73850
60 and above	16140			16140
Females 14 to 45 -		138330		138330
Over 45 -		33760		33760
Total - - -	174090	172500	279750	626430

Proportion of the Sexes as indicated by the Census, 10,087 males to 10,000 females.

The census next gives the number of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Insane persons in the Province. Observing the same proportion for our increased total, we have :—

Number of Deaf and Dumb persons - - - -	499
Number of Blind persons - - - - - -	408
Number of Insane persons - - - - - -	1110
giving the following proportions :—	
1 Deaf and Dumb person in every - - - - -	1254
1 Blind person in every - - - - - - - -	1534
1 Insane person in every - - - - - - - -	564

The number of persons subsisting on Alms is stated by the census to be 1282, which gives at the close of 1833—1567, being 1 in every 400.

The next classification of the people of Lower Canada is according to the religion they profess, but the enumeration is defective, inasmuch as the whole added together are short of the total exhibited by the census. Those professing the Episcopal faith, too, are made nearly to equal in number those of all other denominations, except Roman Catholics, and this we conceive to be an error.

The number of Roman Catholics is stated to be - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	403,472
Giving for all other denominations - - -	108,445
Total of the Census - - - - - - -	511,917
Which would give as the present proportion :	
Roman Catholics - - - - - - - - -	493,620
Other denominations - - - - - - - -	132,810
Total population of 1833 - - - -	626,430

The official documents afford us no means of ascertaining the number of persons speaking the English language, compared with those of French descent. As by far the larger portion of the immigration, of the last twenty years has been from Ireland it follows, that, of those professing the Roman Catholic faith, some speak the English tongue. In a statement of the births, marriages, and deaths registered at the Parish Church of Montreal during 1833, out of 1426 births, 455* were of other than Canadian origin, and 327 marriages, 115 were of the latter class. Supposing this to be correct, it would give one third of the Catholic population of the city as speaking the English language, and probably above 15,000 or 16,000 of the whole. At Quebec the recent erection of the Church of St. Peter is evidence that the number is by no means inconsiderable, and in the whole Province the number must reach to between 40,000 and 50,000; adding about 45,000 to the number of persons not Roman Catholics, we have about TWO-SEVENTHS of the whole population speaking the English language, or about 180,000. This number, however, must be received with considerable suspicion of accuracy. We have given the imperfect data; our readers will judge for themselves. We may remark, however, that something must be added to the 132,810 persons "not Roman Catholics," to make up the class of persons speaking the English language. If we assume that three-fourths of the population are of French descent, and one-fourth of other origin, we shall require only the addition of 24,000 persons professing the Catholic faith, and speaking the English language to make up that proportion.

We shall conclude this article with an abstract of so much of the Census Returns of 1831 as relates to the classification of the population as to age, sex, religion, occupation, &c. The Return embraces a series of questions, with the answers, relating to education, industry, &c., which will be given when those subjects are treated of.

Classification of Population.	*District of Montreal.*	*Quebec.*	*Three Rivers.*	*Gaspé.*	*Total.*
Houses inhabited	43823	22931	9379	1804	82 37
Houses uninhabited	914	429	197	2	1542
Houses building	75.	37.	298	28	1458
Proprietors of Real Property	31747	17215	7653	1276	57891
Not Proprietors of Real Property	16391	6429	1930	459	25209
Total persons, 1825					
Total persons, 1831	290050	151985	56570	13312	511917
Persons temporarily absent from the Province	778	60	122	21	981
Persons 5 years and under	44711	23079	10145	1734	78729
Persons above 5 and under 14	51537	26934	12390	1939	92704
MALES—					
14 to 18, married	210	128	29	34	401
single	12397	6903	2536	761	21697
18 to 21, married	473	248	85	101	907
single	7166	3935	1103	708	13382
21 to 30, married	9913	4673	1643	305	16574
single	9765	4990	1817	706	17278
30 to 60, married	30621	16768	6794	845	55028
single	3959	1696	548	260	6413
60 and upwards, married	5394	3498	1568	183	11243
single	1347	754	120	179	2000
FEMALES—					
Under 14 years of age	56292	15679	10709	979	83659
14 to 45, married	34337	1801	7121	1171	64941
single	26501	16088	5371	433	48413
45 and upwards, married	11901	7207	3652	575	22335
single	3952	1107	364	45	5278
Deaf and Dumb persons	251	114	33	7	408
Blind persons	195	105	34	0	334
Insane persons	463	351	108	0	924
RELIGION—					
Catholics	329393	119809	47786	6681	403473
Episcopalians	21952	7358	2724	2086	34620
Church of Scotland	10192	2887	494	1496	15069
Presbyterians	7001	437	135	38	7811
Methodists	6044	591	376	1	7019
Baptists	2 80	91	190	—	2461
Jews	85	2	19	—	107
Other Sects	944	61	4388	184	5577
Persons subsisting by Agriculture	28229	12467	9662	466	50824
By Commerce and Trade	1240	764	489	10	2503
No. of Farm Servants	5175	1669	428	330	7602
Persons subsisting by Alms	504	639	79	10	1232

* If the births in town bear the same proportion to the population as obtains the whole Province, 455 births will give 10,277 as the Catholic population of Montreal speaking the English language. Quebec will probably exhibit about the same number, so that in assuming 45,000 as the number throughout the Province we cannot be far wrong.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA.

In Upper Canada, a census of the population is taken annually. By an Act of the Legislature of that Province, 4 Geo. IV. c. 7, passed 19th January, 1824, it is provided that "It shall be the duty of the Assessors chosen or appointed for any township, parish, place or places in this Province, to take a true and correct list of all the inhabitants of the parish, township, reputed township, place or places, for which they may be chosen or appointed." The Act then prescribes the form in which the return shall be made, the only classification required being

first, as to sex, and secondly, whether under or over sixteen years of age.

At the time the annual returns are published, it is no uncommon thing for the local newspapers to complain of their inaccuracy Townships are omitted often to a very considerable extent, so much so, indeed, that in the return of 1830, out of nearly 300 Townships, upwards of fifty did not send in returns. Yet the accounts were made up and published in the Journals of the Assembly—errors and omissions notwithstanding. Of late years the same complaints have continued, but we have seen no lists of omissions, though we know they exist, indeed some few are noted on the margin of the return. Now some of these omitted Townships, although surveyed, may be scarcely settled; still it must be evident, that others cannot but be more or less populous; however, as at this distance we have no means of checking the censuses, we must fain content ourselves with, and make the most of such information as we find.

Whatever may be the errors of each year, we may fairly assume that they are distributed over the period in tolerably equal proportions, so that all ratios which we may deduce from the official returns will be sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. This will lead us to some useful results; it will give us the progressive rate of increase, and enable us to state the period of doubling.

In the year 1822, the several returns exhibited a total of 125,523 persons; in the year 1832, the number had advanced to 260,992, thus making the period of doubling something under ten years. We cannot, however, calculate on so rapid a progress in future. The increase from the excess of births over deaths, will, without doubt, remain unchecked for ages; but although immigration may increase from year to year, it is not likely to keep up to the same proportion of a population of five or six hundred thousand, as it bears to a population of two hundred thousand. Increase it may, and most likely will, but not in the same ratio as the first amount of population. Thus the period of doubling may be prolonged from ten to twelve years; that the population of 1845 will be double that of 1833, we can see no room to doubt.

The assessor's returns afford us no means of ascertaining what proportion of the annual increase is the result of immigration, and what proportion is the result of procreation. In all statistical matters, especially such as inform us of the condition of the people, the Upper Province is far inferior to this. We are not aware that any returns have been made, or even that any accounts have been kept of the births, marriages, and deaths, and as immigration is a fluctuating increment, regulated perhaps by the cutting of a canal, or any other temporary and local demand for labour, we should be quite unwarranted in assuming that the number which passed up the St. Lawrence remained within the British territory. Were we to do so, we should find the rate of increase from procreation reduced far below that which countries as favorably circumstanced as Upper Canada usually exhibit.

The last census of which we are in possession, is that of the spring of 1833; unfortunately, however, we have only the totals of each district. We must therefore depend on the returns for the two previous years, for any conclusions we may draw as to the proportions which obtains in Upper Canada between the sexes.

Statement of the number of Males and Females in each of the Districts of Upper Canada, in the years 1831 *and* 1832.

Districts.	1831.			1832.		
	Males.	*Fem.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Fem.*	*Total.*
Eastern . .	11029	10140	21169	11332	10433	21765
Ottawa . .	2403	1954	4357	2813	2180	4993
Bathurst . .	10203	9912	20115	10336	9810	19636
Johnstown . .	11646	10316	21962	12035	11371	23399
Midland . .	19246	17076	36322	19792	17665	37457
Newcastle . .	8954	7544	16498	11441	9574	21019
Home . .	17273	15533	32806	14430	12734	27164
Gore . .	12093	11470	23563	12674	11507	24181
Niagara . .	11330	10514	21844	12850	11581	24431
London . .	13357	12123	25480	13351	12783	26134
Western . .	5155	4614	9769	5631	4896	10527
Total . . .	123775	110908	234683	137351	123133	260992
Deficiency of Females . .	14867			14726		
Proportion of Males to Females . .	1116 to 1000			1119 to 1000		

The effect of this great deficiency of females must materially reduce the rate of increase below that which would be exhibited by an equal proportion. Its injurious effect upon population is far greater than is indicated by mere numbers, inasmuch as it promotes incontinence to an extent sufficient, we should say, to destroy the fecundity of as many more. To reduce the statement to figures, a population of 260,992, consisting of 137,859 males, and 123,133 females, that is wanting 14,726 females—would only be as prolific as a population of 216,814, equally proportioned in other words, there would be on an average 14,726 females, and 29,452 males, wholly inoperative in continuing the race.

A country favorably situated for increasing its population will, without the aid of immigration, double its numbers in twenty-five years.

ary and
uite un-
r which
ithin the
e should
on redu-
favorably
exhibit.
n posses-
nfortun-
e of each
n the re-
any con-
roportions
ween the

les in each
years 1931

DISTRICTS.	1931.			1932.		
	Males.	*Fem.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Fem.*	*Total.*

cy of females
increase be-
by an equal
n population
mere num-
ontinence to
y, to destroy
To reduce the
n of 260,992,
123,133 fe-
nales—would
on of 216,814,
s, there would
, and 29,452
ntinuing the

for increasing
d of immigra-
nty-five years,

The official return of the Population of Upper Canada in April 1834 gives —— 321.903
which differs from my estimate only in being 102 less; mine being 322 005.

This requires an annual increase of 3 per cent. Were the sexes equally proportioned, we know of no country more likely to exhibit that rate of increase than Upper Canada. Soil, climate, internal communication, the state of industry, all are favorable. An accumulating rate of 3 per cent. could scarcely be maintained without an equal distribution of the sexes; hence we may assume, that notwithstanding the more favorable circumstances of the Upper Province, compared with those of the Lower Province, the rate of increase from procreation alone, is about the same as that of Lower Canada—namely, 2½ per cent.

Having, as we before stated, no means of supplying the deficiencies of the annual Returns, we shall take them as they stand, and assuming the natural rate of increase, as above fixed, the balance will be the increase from immigration. The last total exhibited by the following table is not from actual Returns. The Assessors' Accounts, usually made up in April, have not as yet been made public for the year 1834; hence, we assume that the number of settlers said to have gone to Upper Canada in 1833 have actually remained in that Province.

Table showing the Total Population of each District of Upper Canada for each of the years from 1829 *to* 1833.

DISTRICTS.	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
	April.	April.	April.	April.	April
Eastern - - -	17453	19755	21168	21765	23743
Ottawa - - -	3318	36.3	4272	5223	6848
Richmond - - -	14851	16015	20112	19636	22286
Johnstown - - -	19062	20400	21962	24239	27159
Midland - - -	26343	34190	36329	37457	42204
Newcastle - - -	13393	14850	16498	21019	25530
Home - - -	25093	28565	32871	40650	47650
Gore - - -	20955	20945	25552	27224	31831
Niagara - - -	20617	20916	21974	24181	24772
London - - -	21305	23803	26190	28941	33225
Western - - -	8711	9288	5770	10527	11788
Totals - - -	171704	211567	234683	260992	296544
Supposed increase by procreation (Do from year to year)	4792	5288	5867	6525	7413
Do from Immigration	15071	17927	20942	27027	18048
	911567	234683	260992	296544	322005

Much has been said in the Upper Canada papers of the increase of that Province by means of immigration. If a dozen passengers arrive at a Canadian town from the American shore, the fact is blazoned forth in every journal of the Province, whilst the numbers that pass into Michigan from the Western District are seldom spoken of. The number of persons who have annually proceeded to Upper Canada by the way of the St. Lawrence is accurately registered. The nett gain of Upper Canada by means of immigration is exhibited by the above table, and the balance between the two numbers will show whether the migration between the United States and Canada be in favour of the former or the latter country.

Years.	*Supposed to have gone to U. C.*	*Actual increase from immigration*	*Deficiency or Excess*
1929....	12756	15071	+2315
1930...	18720	17827	— 893
1931....	26500	20942	— 6053
1932....	35 000	29027	— 5973
1933....	18048	18048	0
Totals	111024	100415	— 10609

So that the interchange of people between Canada and the United States, during the five years ending 1833, has amounted to nearly 11,000 against Canada. It is said that since the spring of 1833 the tide has been setting towards Upper Canada; but so it has been said every year, yet the censuses stubbornly refuse to realize the expectations of the people of Upper Canada on the point. That many have gone to Upper Canada by way of New York we know, but we suspect a larger number have gone to the States by the St. Lawrence. By the latter route the rate of passage is low, and although the accommodations, if such they can be called, are wretched, the poor cannot choose. On the other hand, those in better circumstances can choose the New York route, which is not only a more comfortable access to Canada, but enables the immigrant to reach the place of his destination at an earlier period of the year.

POPULATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The last census of the Province of Nova Scotia was taken in the year 1827. It is comprehensive in its details, and was at the time generally considered accurate. The following is an abstract of its contents :—

A Statistical Return of the Province of Nova Scotia, 31st day of December, 1827, not including the County of Cape Breton.

County.	Population				Religion.											
	Number of Males in the County (exclusive of Labourers or servants.	Number of Females in the County (exclusive of servants.	Number of Labourers, or Male Servants in ditto.	Number of Female Servants in ditto.	Total number of Souls in the County.	Of the Church of England.	Scotland.	Rome.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Dissenters from the Established Church of England.	Do. Scotland.	Universalists	Sandimmians	Quakers.	Swedenburgs.	Jews.	Antinomians.	Unitarians.	Doubtful, or professing no Religion.
Halifax -	20,754	21,863	2,733	1,932	46,529	10,321	25,344	7,234	1,364	2,256	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	303
Hant's -	3,901	3,692	619	415	8,627	1,556	3,729	599	1,590	1,753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
King's -	4,756	4,654	537	261	10,208	1,547	2,432	781	1,080	4,451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annapolis -	7,152	6,917	339	253	14,661	4,300	410	2,004	1,776	4,872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelburne	6,133	5,895	273	288	12,018	2,116	2,075	1,366	1,5 1	4, 72	26	—	13	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	10
Queen's -	1,936	1,915	251	153	4,925	865	2,217	188	1,253	411	45	1,231	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
Lunenburg	4,531	4,298	315	271	9,405	2,119	1,916	437	844	1,192	2,897	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland	2,568	2,415	285	148	5,410	763	656	417	—	—	—	3,173	405	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney -	6,255	5,775	431	222	*12,760	4,107	1,473	7,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	57,986	55,609	5,783	3913	3,848	28,659	37,225	20,401	9,408	19,709	2,968	4,417	405	—	23	158	3	3	1	9	320

* This seems an error, as the addition of the numbers of males and females, including servants, gives the number found in our statement.

Continuation of the Return.

Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Number of in the county during the year ending 30th Sept.	No. of Females married in the County during the same period.	No. of in the County during ditto, including Labourers.
1,539	309	869
330	95	362
339	71	115
435	65	100
635	109	124
153	96	77
231	73	123
241	46	49
508	126	89
4,563	945	1,908

If we assume that the statement of births and deaths for the year coincides with the average, we have 2,655 as the increase of the population that year. Deducting then 2,655 from the population of the year we have 121,195 as the population of the previous year, which furnished us with that surplus number of births. These data enable us to find the rate of increase by procreation, which is something under 2 1.5 per cent. per annum,—a rate considerably below that which Lower Canada, as we have already shewn, exhibits.

The increase by immigration we have no means of ascertaining, though we have reason to believe it is not very great—certainly not much exceeding 1½ per cent. on the population—for the last seventeen or eighteen years. In 1817 a census was taken, which gave 86,668 as the population at that time, which gives the annual rate of increase as nearly 3¼ per cent., and the accumulation in ten years as 43 per cent., making the period of doubling nineteen years and a half.

If these calculations be correct, and they cannot be materially wrong, we shall have 154,401 as the population at the close of 1833. If immigration have exceeded from 1,500 to 2,000 a year during the last six years, the population may probably now reach, or even exceed 160,000.

There is the same deficiency of females remarkable in the population of Nova Scotia as we have already noticed in that of Upper Canada. There are

Males - - - - -	63,769	or =	1.055
Females - - - - -	60,422		1,000
Deficiency - -	3,347		

And if the effect be such as we have supposed, when speaking of the same feature in the population of Upper Canada, we have a population of 123,818 only as efficient as one of 114,150.

Most of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia speak the English language, the exception being only that small remnant of the oppressed Acadians, who preserve all their distinctive characteristics. They do not scatter them-

selves over the country; neither do they intermix with those of English descent. They are simple in their manners and habits, cheerful in their disposition, courteous and hospitable to strangers, and strictly moral. In short, they are much like our own population, except that they want the intelligence which the Canadian peasant possesses.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A census of the population of this Province was taken in 1824, which gave the following results:—

Population of New Brunswick by Counties.

Counties.	No. of Parishes in each County.	Population.	Remarks.
York - - -	10	10,972	
Charlotte -	9	9,267	Including the population of Fredericton. This County includes the Population of the Islands of Campo Bello, Grand Manan, and the West Isles.
Sunbury - -	4	3,227	
Queen's - -	5	4,741	
King's - -	7	7,930	
St. John's -	3	12,907	Including the population of the City of St. John's, which amounts to 8,489 souls.
Westmoreland	8	9,303	
Gloucester -	5		
Kent - - -	3		
Northumberland	7	15,839	
	64	10	
		74,176	Total in 1824.
		19,524	Increase since that year.
		93,700	Population of the Province in 1831.

Mr. BOUCHETTE supposes the population of New Brunswick to have increased 19,524 in seven years; in the absence of more satisfactory data, we shall assume the population to have increased at the same rate as that of Nova Scotia, which will give 101,830 as the population at the close of 1833. A census has recently been taken, but it has not been made public. We should not be surprised to find it give a higher number than our assumed total, as a very considerable influx of immigrants has taken place within the last two or three years. We need scarcely say that we are quite unable to furnish any details.

CAPE BRETON.

We cannot find any record of a census of this island for many years past. In BOUCHETTE'S "Account of the British Dominions" we find the population stated in round numbers as high as 30,000 in 1831. As we cannot suppose he would give a number without good authority, we shall assume that to have been the population at the close of that year, which, supposing the rate of increase to be 3 per cent., will give 31,800 as the population at the close of 1833.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

A census of the population of Prince Edward's Island was taken in the summer of 1833, under the authority of a statute of the Legislature of that Island. The following is an abstract:—

Males - - - - -		16,840	
Females - - - -		15,452	
Total Population - - -			32,292
Insane - - - -	57		
Acres of Land occupied - - -			387,616
Acres of *Improved* Land occupied - -			94,631
Cows - - - - - -			13,869
Oxen - - - - - -			3,377
Other kinds of Neat Cattle - -			13,182
Horses - - - - -			6,299
Sheep - - - - -			50,510
Hogs - - - - -			20,702
Raised during the last Year. Bushels of Wheat - -			128,350
" Barley - -			38,850
" Oats - -			261,664
" Potatoes - -			1,310,063
Grist Mills - - - -			46
Saw Mills - - - -			29
Schools - - - -			74
Children under 16 years. Males - -		8,297	
Females - -		7,910	
Total under 16 years -			16,207
Scholars. Males - - -		1,364	
Females - - -		812	
Total number of Scholars - -			2,166

It exhibits the same want of females as we have already had occasion to notice in other Colonies; the deficiency in this case being 9 per cent., making the population only as efficient as one of 28,128 equally divided. Of immigration, mortality, births and marriages, rate of increase, and so forth, we have no information. Adding half a year's increase we have 32,676 as the number at the close of 1833.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have seen various estimates of the population of Newfoundland. Mr. BOUCHETTE says, "it has recently been rated as high as 90,000, but truth will probably be more strictly consulted in fixing the number at 75,000." We have seen some estimates fixing it as high as 100,000. The Third Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Emigration gives 63,644 as the total of a census in 1825. We are not aware of any census of so late a date, but we presume it must have been from some private estimate. So scattered, and at the same time so fluctuating, is the population of that peculiarly circumstanced Island, that no reliance could be had on any census for twelve months after its publication, as a change in a treaty, or a statute, might drive half its inhabitants to some other shore.

As for the rate of increase, we should not consider it to be very great—probably not over 2½ per cent., which rate gives 77,541 as the population of Newfoundland at the close of 1833. We believe the Legislature of last Session authorized a census during the present year.

Having gone through the official information with which we have been able to meet, and corrected the whole for the close of the last year, we are now able to give our readers a Table of the Population of the whole of the British American Provinces for the year 1833.

Table of the Population of the British American Colonies, giving the latest Census of each, and the estimated Population of the last Year.

Colonies.	Population according to last Census, with date prefixed.		Population, 1833.
Lower Canada -	July,	1831, 511,917	626,429
Upper Canada -	April,	1832, 296,544	323,005
Nova Scotia -	"	1827, 123,848	154,400
New Brunswick		1824, 74,176	101,830
Cape Breton -	Bouchette,	1831, 30,000	31,800
P. Edward's Island	July,	1833, 32,292	32,676
Newfoundland -		1825, 63,644	77,541
Total population of British North America at the end of 1833 - - - - - - - -			1,346,681

American Co-
, and the esti-

g to ates	Population, 1933.
1,917	626,429
5,544	322,005
3,848	154,400
1,176	101,530
0,000	31,800
2,292	32,676
3,644	77,541
ICE	1,346,681